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have to be placed in quarantine at the station of Ilha Grande, in view of the prevalence of bubonic plague in those countries.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health from this office: June 2, steamship *Buffon*, British, for New York. June 3, bark *Ringhorne*, Norwegian, for Sapelo; steamship *Grecian Prince*, British, for New York; bark *Francis S. Hampshire*, American, for Philadelphia; bark *Urania*, Norwegian, for Ship Island. June 5, barkentine *Priscilla*, American, for Baltimore.

Respectfully, yours,

W. HAVELBURG,

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

THE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 14, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official sanitary report for the week ended June 2:

There were 306 deaths from all causes, a decrease of 20, as compared with the foregoing week; 8 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, a decrease of 1; 10 deaths from yellow fever, the same as before; 13 deaths from smallpox, a decrease of 3; 4 deaths from typhoid fever, an increase of 3; no death from influenza, a decrease of 1; 4 deaths from beriberi, a decrease of 4, and 40 deaths from tuberculosis, a decrease of 16.

Since last report the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health from this office: June 8, bark *America*, Portuguese, for New Orleans; June 9, steamship *Strabo*, British, for New York; June 14, bark *Asia*, Portuguese, for New Orleans.

Respectfully, yours,

W. HAVELBURG,

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

RIO DE JANEIRO, June 20, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit to you the official sanitary report for the week ended June 9:

There were 264 deaths from all causes, an increase of 42 as compared with the foregoing week; 11 deaths from *accessio pernicioso*, an increase of 3; 9 deaths from yellow fever, a decrease of 1; 16 deaths from smallpox, an increase of 3; 2 deaths from typhoid fever, a decrease of 2; 3 deaths from measles, none before; 5 deaths from beriberi, an increase of 1, and 36 deaths from tuberculosis, a decrease of 4.

Since last reports the following-named ships have been inspected and received bills of health from this office: June 17, steamship *Coleridge*, British, for New York. June 20, ship *Palamor*, Spanish, for Brunswick; steamship *Livorno*, German, for New York.

Respectfully, yours,

W. HAVELBURG,

Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

COLOMBIA.

Report from Cartagena.

UNITED STATES CONSULATE,
Cartagena, Colombia, June 21, 1899.

SIR: I have been instructed by consular letter of May 20 from the Hon. Thos. W. Cridler, Third Assistant Secretary, to forward you

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twice each month a statement as to the existence of yellow fever in my consular district and surrounding.

I beg to report that there is not a single case of yellow fever in my consular district and surrounding. One death occurred in the week ended May 13. The city is healthy.

Respectfully, yours,

RAFAEL MADRIGAL,
United States Consul.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *July 1, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that beginning this day all vessels coming from, or having touched at Cuban ports will be inspected at this port. This order affects chiefly steamers from the United States touching at Cuban ports, and the regular passenger boats plying along the southern coast of the island. These latter consist of 1 small boat carrying on an average 15 passengers and making 2 trips per week between here and Casilda, the port for Trinidad, and Tunas, and the Menendez Line having 1 boat each way a week between the ports of Batabano, Cienfuegos, Casilda, Tunas, Jucaro, Santa Cruz, Manzanillo, and Santiago de Cuba. The boat from Batabano connects at that port directly with the train from Havana, and brings largely Havana passengers, being, therefore, a source of danger, but to restrict travel by this route would simply drive passengers to come direct by rail, there being 1 train a day from Havana here. The boat from the other direction is, with the Ward Line, practically the only means of passenger communication between Santiago de Cuba and this port. Passengers from Santiago to this port are out three days, so a rigid inspection here and disinfection of baggage, will do much to prevent introduction of the disease from that port. The steamer *Josefita* that arrived to-day from ports on the southern coast west of here with 96 passengers, was subjected to such an inspection; only 6 passengers were from Santiago and their baggage had been disinfected and labelled by Assistant Surgeon Parker prior to departure. As no known cases of yellow fever exist in the other ports of call of this steamer, baggage was not subjected to disinfection. It is the intention to inspect thoroughly all vessels coming in from Cuban ports and to disinfect baggage from infected ports not connected by rail with Cienfuegos, but it is not intended to place any time quarantine on such vessels here or require any disinfection of same unless instructions are received to that effect or the situation becomes aggravated.

The health of this port remains good. Twenty deaths were recorded during the week ended to-day, of which 4 were from intestinal diseases and 4 from malaria.

Respectfully, yours,

S. B. GRUBBS,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.